

U. S. EXPECTED TO GIVE CARRANZA CHANCE TO REPUDIATE ATTACK AT CARRIZAL

RIDE AT TOP SPEED IN HAIL OF BULLETS AT MEXICAN TRAP

American Troopers Charge Twice Directly Into Jaws of Ambush.

LED ON GALLANT DASH BY WOUNDED CAPTAIN

First Detailed Account of Carrizal Fight From American Sources Received.

CORPORAL GREEN TELLS STORY

Of Men Engaged, 18 Were Killed, 22 Taken Prisoner, 33 Reached Camp and 16 Unaccounted For.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 24 (by wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Trapped and fighting against heavy odds, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry, engaged at Carrizal on Wednesday, charged twice directly into the jaws of the ambush which the Mexicans had laid for them. With bullets in his arm and shoulder, Captain Charles T. Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine-gun trench, when he fell, mortally wounded, with a bullet in the eye.

This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources which was brought to General Pershing to-day by Corporal Green, of C Troop, who was with Captain Boyd's side when he fell.

The Americans were flanked on both sides by the Carranzistas, who had partly surrounded the little command during a conference between General Felix Gomez, the Mexican leader, and Captain Boyd. In front was a concealed Mexican machine-gun trench from which a stream of bullets unexpectedly was poured into the American ranks.

BOYD, THOUGH WOUNDED, GIVES ORDER TO CHARGE

Corporal Green said that Captain Boyd, although wounded in the arm and shoulder by the first fire, immediately gave the order to charge, and the detachment rode at top speed, in a hail of bullets, directly at the trench, capturing it just as the American leader fell. The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack.

Lieutenant Henry Adair assumed command and ordered a second charge, which drove through the shack, scattering the Mexican command.

Green said he did not see Lieutenant Adair after this charge, and believed that he lost his life in it.

Meanwhile Captain Lewis S. Morey, commanding K Troop, which was also partly surrounded during the parley, occupied another adobe house with his men, from which he engaged a second detachment of the Mexicans. While it is assumed here that Captain Morey was wounded in the fight, neither Corporal Green nor any of the other survivors reaching here knew anything of the outcome of his part of the fight.

SHATTERED REMAINS MAY BE ON WAY TO CAMP

It is believed here, however, that he may have collected the shattered remains of the American command, and is bringing them slowly through obstacles to General Pershing's lines. The survivors arriving here said that the Carranzistas circled far around Carrizal, after the engagement, and overtook and captured a number of soldiers who had been holding horses back beyond sight of the point where the fight began.

Picking together the fragmentary reports which have reached field headquarters, all except twenty-one of the eighty-four men engaged in the fight have been accounted for. These reports indicate that thirteen were killed and seventeen taken prisoner. Thirty-three have come into camp here in the last two days, most of them coming after a long and arduous march, suffering the greatest hardships from lack of water.

News dispatches from Chihuahua City on Friday indicated that the capture of five additional prisoners, the bodies in the hands of the Carranzistas now number twenty-two, leaving sixteen of the men engaged at Carrizal unaccounted for.

STATE OF AMERICANS STILL IS UNKNOWN
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 24.—The force of the Tenth United States Cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd, succeeded in breaking through the lines of the Mexican force under General Felix Gomez at Carrizal, according to a message to-night from General Pershing to General Funston, but whether any of them were able to make their escape still is unknown.

Elected Treasurer



W. F. AUGUSTINE, of Richmond.

CONTRACT RATE NOT OVER 8 PER CENT IS FAVORED

Virginia Bankers' Association Would Raise Maximum Prescribed by Law.

MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTION

Check-Collecting Plan Defended in Address by Charles S. Hamlin. Officers Are Elected and Reports of Various Committees Made.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

OLD POINT, VA., June 24.—Directed towards procuring relief from untoward conditions brought about, in part, by the Treasury Department's campaign against "usurious" interest charges, the Virginia Bankers' Association to-day ratified a resolution looking to the enactment of a State law permitting a contract rate not exceeding 8 per cent, instead of the 6 per cent rate, which now is fixed as the legal maximum.

The recommendation was reported by the resolutions committee, which discussed the matter at an extended session. Vast sums of money, bankers told this committee, are leaving Virginia for Georgia, Florida and other States where higher rates of interest prevail, and only the raising of the contract rate in this State, they said, will correct this condition.

The resolution was adopted after a short debate over scattering opposition. It directs the president of the association to appoint a committee of ten members, two from each of the five bank groups, one to be an officer of a national and the other an officer of a State bank. The committee is directed to take steps to secure the enactment of a law legalizing a contract rate not in excess of 8 per cent, but leaving the rate 6 per cent where no other rate is specified.

OPPOSE COLLECTION OF COUNTRY ITEMS AT PAR

Shortly before final adjournment, upon the motion of J. F. Risson, of Danville, the convention adopted a resolution condemning that portion of the new check-clearing system proposed by the Federal Reserve Board affecting country items. The resolution is in this language:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the provisions of the Federal reserve law which contemplate the ultimate collection at par of country items, form an unwise and unnecessary feature of that law, and that the Senators and Representatives from this State be requested to use their efforts to secure an amendment of the law in this particular, eliminating this feature therefrom, and that, in the meantime, the Federal Reserve Board be requested not to take action looking to the enforcement of said provisions."

Having dealt this blow at the Federal collection plan, the bankers listened with interest to an able defense of the Federal reserve banking system in general and of the proposed new check-clearing plan in particular by Charles S. Hamlin, of Washington, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Admitting that a few country banks will suffer a loss in income from exchange by reason of the par collection plan, said Governor Hamlin, even these within a short time will be compensated for the loss by increased deposits and the larger volume of business that will fall to them through the stimulation of industry and agriculture that will follow more enlightened banking practice.

To oppose a national system of check clearing at par, said Governor Hamlin, is no more justifiable than to oppose the construction of a great free highway because a few owners of toll roads benefit by their continuance. Akin to such opposition, he said, was the opposition of the city of Erie, Pa., many years ago to the transformation of the narrow-gauge Eastern railroad into a standard-gauge road, thus making possible physical connection with the standard-gauge roads leading to the West, whose terminals were located in another section of the city. The joining of the two systems on a single standard gauge, the city of Erie feared, would mean the end of its business.

SPEND JULY FOURTH AT WEST POINT
60c.—ROUND TRIP—30c.
Enjoy the day on beautiful York River. Fishing, boating, etc. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

QUARTER-MILLION FUND IS ASSURED

Memorial Hospital Campaign to Raise \$250,000 Is Complete Success.

RICHMOND KEEPS FAITH

Largest Sum Ever Contributed to Single Object in History of City.

After a campaign which has been filled with doubt and nervous anxiety as to its success, the fund of \$250,000 for a greater Memorial Hospital was assured last night. The campaign resulted in a complete success, and the amount subscribed is the largest sum ever contributed to any one object in the city of Richmond.

While the thermometer at headquarters was registering close upon the \$250,000 mark shortly before 9 o'clock last night, the advisory committee was in session in the offices of John Kerr Branch, in the Merchants' National Bank. The advisory committee, backed by the amounts already raised in cash and in pledges, bound itself to see that the complete sum was raised. It was a matter of civic pride, and the city kept the faith.

Concerning the meeting of the campaign committee in Mr. Branch's offices, Thomas L. Moore, general chairman, made the following statement:

"In view of the fact that a large number of corporations and individuals have not yet subscribed to the fund for Memorial Hospital, but have the matter under advisement, and will not reach a conclusion during the campaign, which ends to-night, a number of men have pledged themselves to secure from others additional subscriptions which, with those made during the campaign, will aggregate \$250,000." Campaign headquarters was kept open until midnight for further subscriptions. Just inside the doors Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, who has worked actively among the negroes, sat knitting during the thunderstorm, waiting to hear from her colored friends. A cold luncheon was set for the workers. But the canvassers came in only to report. They left to secure other contributions, and struggled in again with other subscriptions.

At 11 o'clock \$250,000 had been contributed, and the news was flashed around the city. Campaign managers and workers were relieved at the successful issue, and there was an air of thankfulness that the campaign had come to such a happy ending.

LIBERAL RESPONSE MADE TO APPEALS

The campaign was begun on quiet lines on April 24. Contributors were tardy, and it was decided to finish with a whirlwind canvass of the whole city during the last two weeks. Though Richmond had already contributed liberally to various war relief measures, and had been called on to assist in the building of a railroad, there was liberal response to the call of Memorial Hospital. As the need was immediate, Memorial Hospital will be greater. The negro pavilion, the ward for contagious diseases and the home for nurses will be built.

Contributions have come in ranging from 5 cents to \$40,000. The factory girl gave her mite as the wealthy man gave from his millions. It was a community effort, and men and women of every class, creed and condition gave as they could. Especial credit is given to Thomas L. Moore, chairman of the advisory committee, and to John Kerr Branch and to John Stewart Bryan, to Coleman Wortham and to W. T. Dabney, of this committee, who gave liberally of their time and means to the success of the movement.

No less credit is given to the physicians, all of whom labored hard and faithfully in helping to raise the required amount. The committees, headed by Dr. Paul W. Howie, Professor W. T. Rudd and Dr. Lawrence T. Price, were especially successful in raising large amounts.

PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS DO THEIR SHARE

The Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. D. A. Kuyk was chairman, raised during ten days more than \$5,500, or more than \$550 a day.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, chairman of the negro committee, than whom none worked harder, longer or more faithfully, brought in a large number of contributions. The colored people gave liberally, knowing that they are largely to benefit when the greater hospital is erected. Their contributions amounted to more than \$3,000. Colored girls working in laundries gave from their sore-worn wages, and men working in the street did not forget. All were anxious to accept the privilege of giving.

Committees working among the white people solicited every section of the city, obtaining subscriptions from financier and factory girl. Girls living on a wage of \$6 a week donated several hundred dollars, while the wealthy men gave their thousands. The small contribution showed that the community call had its effect, and that the returns would have been

MEDICAL CORPS IS MUSTERED IN

Hospital Arm First of Virginia Volunteers to Enter Federal Service.

RUSHING WORK AT CAMP

All Commands Ordered Out Will Be in Richmond on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Stark and Captain Arthur M. Shipp, United States Army, yesterday mustered the Medical Corps of the Virginia Volunteers into the Federal service, giving that branch of the State militia the distinction of being one of the first organizations in the country to become members of the volunteer army of the United States under the terms of the Hay-Chamberlain reorganization act, which has become effective as an emergency measure.

Under the reorganization plan, Lieutenant-Colonel Junius P. Lynch, surgeon-general in Virginia's military organization, now becomes a major in the volunteer army; Major Giles B. Cook, of the First Regiment, Medical Corps, retains his former rank, and H. Norton Mason and W. Nelson Mercer have been designated as captain and first lieutenant. The officers underwent the physical examination yesterday afternoon at the Grays' Armory.

ELEVEN OF NINETEEN PASS PHYSICAL TEST

Out of the nineteen members of the Hospital Corps who applied for admission into the reorganized militia, eleven stood successfully the rigid test of physical ability prescribed by army regulations. Eight of these will be assigned to duty with the First Regiment, and three will go with the newly constituted First Cavalry Squadron, formerly designated as the Light Infantry Blues' Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stark is a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and was transferred here from Fort Monroe to assist Captain Shipp, who has been designated as chief mustering officer at Camp Stuart, mustering the Virginia Volunteers into the Federal service. The medical examinations are conducted by Colonel Stark.

Enlisted men in the Hospital Corps who stood successful tests are: Marshall W. Sinclair, sergeant of the first class; Stuart D. Scott, sergeant; Horace G. Dodd, Harry C. Inman, Leonard H. Maynard, Thomas P. Sharpley, Leon J. Walton and Eugene B. Witten. The First Regiment, and John M. Hughes, Henderson B. Harris and John McGuire, of the Blues.

UNDER CANVAS AT CAMP ON TUESDAY NIGHT

Orders have been issued by the Adjutant-General to commanding officers of every military unit in the Virginia Volunteers included in the mobilization call from the War Department to move their men to Camp Henry Carter Stuart on Tuesday. Special railroad facilities will be provided for the troop movement to Richmond, and little trouble is anticipated in converting the Fair Grounds site into an armed camp of troops by nightfall of the day specified.

Immediate steps will be taken on the arrival of the men to transfer them from the State militia to a part of the volunteer army of the United States, under the terms of the Hay-Chamberlain act, now effective. Captain A. M. Shipp, mustering officer for the War Department in Virginia, and Colonel Alexander Stark, United States Army medical officer, have already mustered in the Medical Corps, which will assist in the general muster.

Hospital Corps. Bowman, of the Field Hospital Corps, Stafford, has been directed by the Adjutant-General to proceed with his staff of assistants to the camp site to-day, so as to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise. The corps, consisting of forty men and five officers, will be quartered in the Hermitage Road corner of the Fair Grounds, at the junction of the Hermitage Road with the Boulevard.

The order for troop movement went

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How About Japan?

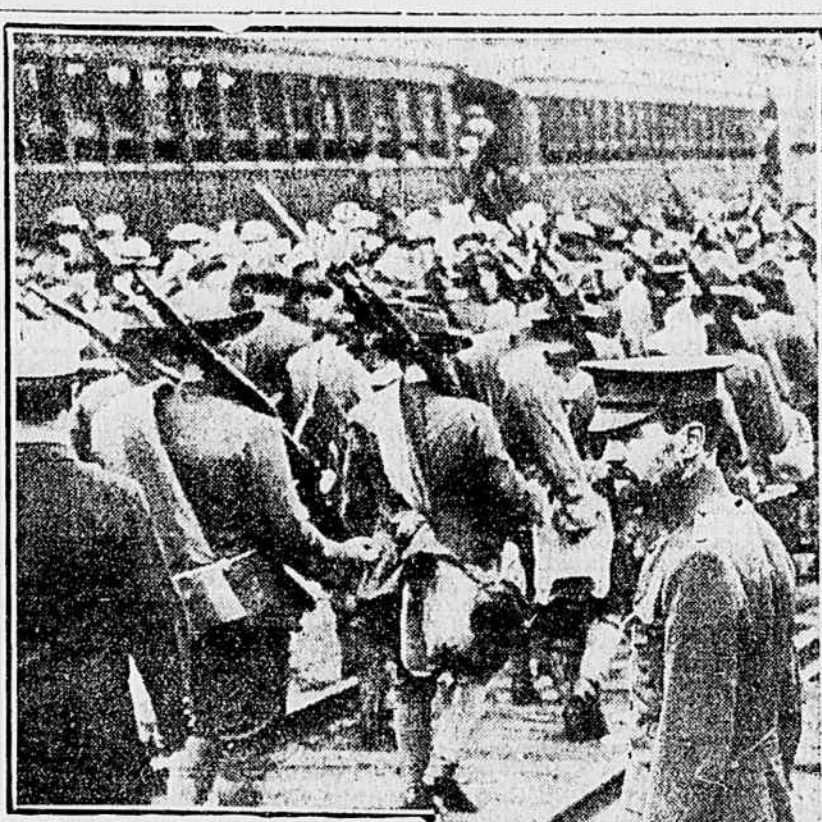
You know what Americans think of Japan, but do you know what Japanese really think of America? Do you know what the Japanese believe to be the world-mission of their empire?

You know that Japan made two demands on the Chinese Empire, but do you realize what those demands mean to the United States and her people? Have you heard what changes the next few years will bring forth in American commerce and industry?

You know that America must reach out into the field of world-wide trade. Do you realize what the problems we will find there? Do you realize what Japan's war with Germany in China will mean to American trade in South America?

All these points and many others are treated in a clear and interesting manner in a series of ten articles, entitled "How About Japan?" by Frederic J. Hawks, which The Times-Dispatch will publish, beginning Monday, June 26.

A story you will want to read.



Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, millionaire national guardsman, supervising the departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., at the railroad yards.

LATIN-AMERICANS JOIN IN MOVE TO PREVENT WAR

All Agree That Conflict Between U. S. and Mexico Would Be Calamity.

MEDIATION FORM PROPOSED

Inquiry Already Made of Arredondo, Who Will Refer It to Carranza. To Be Taken Up With Secretary Lansing on Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Minister Ignacio Calderon, of Bolivia, speaking for several South and Central American republics, to-day asked Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, whether the Carranza government would be willing to accept mediation in the crisis between the United States and Mexico. The Mexican ambassador said he would communicate the inquiry to General Carranza, but that he was not empowered to make a reply at this time.

Mr. Calderon failed to see Secretary Lansing to-day on the same mission, but announced to-night that he expected to direct a similar inquiry to the American government on Monday. What form the inquiry from Minister Calderon took was not disclosed to-night. His conference probably will be followed by others to-morrow between many Latin-American representatives to the United States. Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, returned to-night with the authorization of his government to propose mediation. Dr. Gonzalo S. Cardoza, the Ecuadorian minister is expected to-morrow to discuss the subject with Minister Zaldívar, of Salvador.

It was indicated to-night that Mr. Calderon asked his government several days ago to authorize him to take part in any mediation negotiations. Immediately upon receiving the authorization he conferred with other Latin-American diplomats and then took up the subject with Mr. Arredondo. It was understood to-night that all the South and Central American representatives approached by Mr. Calderon agreed with him that a conflict between the United States and Mexico would be a calamity, and that the American and Mexican governments should be asked whether they would be willing to accept mediation.

It was indicated in official quarters earlier in the day that the United States, engaged only in protecting American lives and property, considered there was nothing at this time to mediate so far as the policy of this government was concerned. It was not denied, however, that future developments might permit mediation.

DIPLOMATS TO CONFER ON MEDIATION PLAN

NEW YORK, June 24.—Gonzalo S. Cardoza, minister from Ecuador to the United States, announced through his secretary to-night that he would leave for Washington late to-night or early to-morrow to confer with other South American diplomats in an effort to bring about mediation between the United States and Mexico.

Ronulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, left for Washington late to-day accompanied by his secretary. Dr. Cardoza said he had received instructions from Senator R. H. Fitzhugh, the Foreign Minister of Ecuador, directing him to confer with the other diplomats and stating he had sent messages to the Foreign Ministers of all Latin-American countries urging them to direct their representatives in Washington to use their good offices in an effort to avert a conflict.

POPE MAKES APPEAL

Urges Wilson and Carranza to Use Their Earnest Endeavors to Avert War.

LONDON, June 24.—A wireless dispatch from Rome says that Pope Benedict has appealed to President Wilson and General Carranza to use their earnest endeavors to avert war.

URGENT DEMAND BY WASHINGTON TO BE MADE AT ONCE

Also to Insist on Immediate Release of Captured U. S. Soldiers.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL BRING ON CLASH

War Department Continues Efforts to Speed Up Mobilization of State Troops.

WILL BE RUSHED TO BORDER

In Event of Hostilities, Complete Occupation of Northern Mexico Will Be Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A peremptory demand that General Carranza repudiate the attack on American troops at Carrizal and immediately release all captured American soldiers was understood to-night to be the next step in the Mexican crisis, now contemplated by the Washington government.

Failure to comply with either demand undoubtedly would result in "the gravest consequences" foretold in Secretary Lansing's recent note to the de facto government.

Formulation of a communication awaited a final report from General Pershing on the Carrizal incident. Pending its receipt, the War Department pressed urgently to-day its efforts to re-enforce strongly the border patrol and prepare for any eventuality.

Full information from American sources as to what happened at Carrizal, was still lacking, and the long delay in finding additional survivors of the fight was regarded as an ominous sign. No American officer may survive. In that event action by the United States probably would be based on the reports already received from stragglers.

Aside from the stragglers, the American dead reported by Mexican authorities, and the prisoners in Mexican hands, more than a score of men remained unaccounted for, out of Captain Boyd's little detachment of negro troops. Without exception the reports of the stragglers indicate that the force was trapped and massacred by machine-gun fire.

PERSHING'S CAVALRY SUPPORTS NEARING SCENE OF TRAGEDY

Some hopes persisted to-night that a few of the command, left adrift in the desert when their horses stampeded under the Mexican fire, may have dug themselves in somewhere in the country west of Carrizal, and be waiting for relief. General Pershing's cavalry supports were nearing the scene of the tragedy, and already had picked up a number of survivors, according to late reports from the border.

Officials were plainly concerned with news dispatches from Chihuahua saying that General Jacinto Trevino, the Mexican commander, had threatened to attack American columns, reported advancing from the field base toward San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, if they did not immediately retreat. Another battle at this time might precipitate general hostilities.

Rumors that the Carranza government was seeking mediation through other Latin-American nations came from many quarters to-day. The activities of Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador-designate, lent weight to the reports. Private advices from Mexico City also continued to indicate that General Carranza still hoped to find a way to evade the storm his policy has aroused.

No offers of mediation reached the State Department from any source. Administration officials hold that they have nothing to mediate. It is generally regarded as unlikely that President Wilson would agree to any proposal that meant tying the hands of General Funston in his efforts to protect the border from bandits. A mediation plan resting on a military status quo during negotiations, would prevent pursuit of raiders or any operations beyond the border to break up bandit organizations before they became dangerous. And it is for this purpose General Pershing's column has been maintained in its present position despite Carranza's opposition.

CARRANZA MUST CHANGE ATTITUDE TO KEEP PEACE

Under these circumstances, it was intimated on high authority that efforts toward preservation of peace, concerning the initiation of which the minister of Salvador was authorized to-day to confer with his diplomatic colleagues, could go no further than an attempt to persuade Carranza to change his attitude toward the determination of the United States to protect its people and territory.

Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, who was a leader in the movement to recognize the Carranza de facto government during the Pan-American conferences at Mexico, is understood to have advised his government last night that the circumstances did not lend themselves to a mediation proposal at this time. He came here yesterday from New York and saw diplomatic and State

(Continued on Second Page.)

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